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Rocky Mountain
Remediation Services, L.L.C.
... protecting the environment

Flats Environmental Technology Site ox 464

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October 30, 1997



97-RF-05835

Norma I. Castañeda Environmental Compliance Division DOE/RFFO

TRANSMITTAL OF THE QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT FOR THE CONSOLIDATED WATER TREATMENT FACILITY - JEL-110-97

Rocky Mountain Remediation Services is pleased to deliver the attached copy of the Quarterly Status Report for Work Package B891 Groundwater Treatment Facility, <sup>1</sup> in fulfillment of the scheduled milestone due October 30, 1997. The task includes operations, maintenance and reporting activities for the Consolidated Water Treatment Plant and 0U7 Passive Seep Interception and Treatment System.

If there is any additional information you would like to have incorporated into the existing format for next quarter's report or clarification of the current report, please do not hesitate to contact J. R. (Russ) Cirillo on extension 5876 or digital pager 4011.

John E. Law Director

**Environmental Restoration** 

JRC:slm

Orig. and 1 cc - N. I. Castañeda

Attachment:

As Stated

cc:

X

T. Greengard - Kaiser-Hill - Bldg. T130CS. J. Hahn - Kaiser-Hill - Bldg. T130C

T. G. Hedahl - Kaiser-Hill - Bldg. 111

ACTION ITEM STATUS

IN REPLY TO RFP CC NO:

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1WBS #1.1.03.08.04.02

**ADMIN RECORD** 

## **QUARTERLY REPORT**

# CONSOLIDATED WATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND OUT PASSIVE SEEP INTERCEPTION AND TREATMENT SYSTEM

FOR JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1997 INCLUDING DATA SUMMARY FOR APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1997

Rocky Mountain Remediation Services, L.L.C.

October 1997

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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The CWTF went on-line February 29, 1996. The CWTF is designed as a comprehensive facility combining individual IM/IRA treatment activities in order to reduce cost, increase efficiency, and offer treatment options to the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) in support of on-going Environmental Restoration (ER) activities and remediations.

The Consolidated Water Treatment Facility (CWTF) consists of the following specific unit operations:

- Chemical precipitation (T-900A/T-900B);
- Cross-flow membrane microfiltration (T-900A/T-900B);
- Ultraviolet Light/Hydrogen Peroxide Oxidation (Building 891);
- Granular Activated Carbon (Building 891); and
- Ion Exchange (Building 891).

A portable clay absorbent media drum is also available for use at the CWTF during water transfers from tanker trucks to CWTF influent storage tanks as a pretreatment of oily wastewaters. Waters are processed through the various CWTF unit treatment operations based on knowledge of the influent water characteristics in order to maximize treatment and reduce handling costs and waste generation.

The CWTF currently treats contaminated water from the following sources:

- OU1 groundwater and OU2 surface water;
- Decontamination water from the Main Decontamination Facility (MDF) and Protected Area Decontamination Facility (PADF);
- Other ER waters (e.g., purge water, water pumped from containments, etc.); and
- Waters from ER Accelerated Action Projects.

The CWTF flowpath is flexible enough to allow waters to be treated through particular unit processes as necessary, and to allow for re-treatment if necessary.

#### 2.0 CWTF OPERATIONS (July, August, September 1997)

#### 2.1 QUANTITIES OF WATER COLLECTED AND TREATED

Table 2-1 summarizes the quantities of water treated at the CWTF for the period July through September 1997. During this period the CWTF accepted water from the following sources:

- OU1 French Drain Sump
- OU1 Collection Well
- OU2 Surface Water Station SW-59
- Snow melt/rain water pumped from CWTF containments
- MDF and PADF Water
- Groundwater/snow melt from the Mound excavation
- ER water from the Mod Lab

As can be seen from Table 2-1, a total of approximately 127,756 gallons of water were treated through the Building 891 Ion Exchange Columns during the July through September period. Approximately 58,647 gallons of the total water volume were treated through the chemical precipitation/microfiltration trailers.

Please note that because the CWTF is equipped with three Influent Tanks, the amount of water treated may be less than or greater than the amount of water collected for any given period.

During the period from July through September 1997, treated water was released to the South Intercepter Ditch (SID) from two effluent tanks. During July 1997, 124,000 gallons of treated water was discharged from T-206 and during August 1997, 119,000 gallons of treated water was released.

As of the end of September, 1997, approximately 3,931,029 gallons of water has been processed through the Building 891 Ion Exchange Columns.

#### 2.2 CHEMICAL USAGE

The following chemicals are utilized during wastewater treatment operations at the CWTF:

- Building 891
  - Hydrogen peroxide (UV oxidation)
  - Hydrochloric acid (ion exchange regeneration and pH adjustment)
  - Sodium hydroxide (ion exchange regeneration)

APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES OF WATER COLLECTED AND PROCESSED al CONSOLIDATED WATER TREATMENT FACILITY **TABLE 2-1** 

Gallons Processed through IX at Bldg 891	0	14,377	17,674	32,051	57,903	20,397	0	108,300	37,143	76,452	14,161	127,756			0
Gallons Processed through GAC at Bldg 891	0	23,418	10,102	33,520	57,936	29,459	0	87,395	40,152	67,164	23,501	130,817			0
Gallons Processed through T900A/T900B	0	7,144	0	7,144	0	46,976	7,200	54,176	20,694	25,075	12,878	58,647		0	0
Gallons Collected from the OU2 SW-59	2,297	2,611	2,360	7,268	2,156	3,857	3,110	9,123	5,977	2,709	4,894	13,580			0
Gallons Pumped from Bldg. 891 Containments	1,280	2,970	3,176	7,426	19,197	3,011	4,137	26,345	5,810	15,378	5,047	26,235	*14 ***********************************		О
Gallons Accepted at Bldg 891 from the MDF and Other Sources	o	0	3,400	3,400	28,814	11,402	5,950	46,166	9,740	33,159	10,578	53,477			0
Gallons Collected from the OU1 Collection Well b/	815	840	1,210	2,865	1,055	785	670	2,510	2,160	1,240	1,610	5,010			0
Gallons Collected from the OU1 French Drain Sump b/	1,125	4,865	8,385	14,375	20,872	15,112	11,183	47,167	4,575	22,314	7,450	34,339			0
Month/Year	Jan-97	Feb-97	Mar-97	Ist Quarter Totals	Apr-97	May-97	76-unC	2nd Quarter Totals	76-lnC	Aug-97	Sep-97	3rd Quarter Totals	Ve-po	Dec-97	4th Quarter Totals

a/ Please note that because the CWTF is equipped with Influent Tanks, the quantity of water collected will not necessarily equate to the quantity of water processed.
 Also note that a 15,000 gallon surge tank (T-203) is in-line between the UV/GAC unit processes and IX #1, and therefore the quantity
 of water processed through UV/GAC will not equate to the quantity of water processed through IX.
 b/ This ground water is collected each operating day (i.e., 5 days per week).
 c/ Other sources may include purge water, ER Accelerated Action Project water, etc., such as the Mound Excavation, Mod Lab, or water collected in the B-750 Steam Pit.

95,881

Year-to-Date Totals

268,107

119,967

29,971

900'09

- T-900A/T-900B trailers
  - Sulfuric acid (pH adjustment: TK-1 and effluent)
  - Calcium hydroxide (precipitation)
  - Ferric sulfate (precipitation)
  - Hydrogen peroxide (chemical cleaning of filter modules)
  - Sodium hydroxide (pH adjustment: TK-2)

Table 2-2 summarizes the quantities of chemicals utilized during the period of July through September 1997.

#### 2.3 WASTE GENERATION

The following types of waste are generated during normal wastewater treatment operations at Building 891 and the T-900A/T-900B trailers:

- Building 891
  - used filter socks
  - neutralized ion exchange regenerant
  - personnel protective equipment
- T-900A/T-900B trailers
  - filter press sludge cake
  - personnel protective equipment
  - used filter membranes

Table 2-3 summarizes the types and quantities of the waste generated during wastewater treatment operations at Building 891 and the T-900A/T-900B trailers for the third quarter of 1997. No neutralized regenerant water from Tank T-210 was sent to the 374 evaporator for processing during the July through September 1997 period.

TABLE 2-2
CONSOLIDATED WATER TREATMENT FACILITY
CHEMICAL USAGE

	Sodium Hypochlorite	(gallons)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sodium Hydroxide 50%	(gallons)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1				0.0
T-900A/T-900B	Hydrogen Peroxide 35%	(gallons)	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	25.9	0.0	25.9	6.0	7.3	5.0	18.3				0.0
<b>√</b> 006-T	Ferric Sulfate	(spunod)		2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	8.8	0.0	8.8	6.6	12.0	3.0	24.9				0.0
	Calcium Hydroxide	(spunod)	0.0	31.4	0.0	31.4	0.0	66.0	0.0	0.99	78.0	94.5	24.0	196.5				0.0
	Sulfuric Acid a/ 98%	(gallons)	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	3.5	4.3	2.0	8.6				0.0
	Hydrogen Peroxide 50%	(gallons)	2.0	6.	5.7	9.6	1.6	0.2	0.7	2.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0		-		0.0
Building 891	Sodium Hydroxide 50%	(gallons)	0.99	138.0	0.0	204.0	120.0	0.69	0.0	189.0	0.0	105.0	0.0	105.0				0.0
8	Hydrochloric Acid 36%	(gallons)	0.0	339.0	0.0	339.0	170.0	122.0	0.0	292.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		-		0.0
		Month/Year	Jan-97	Feb-97	Mar-97	1st Quarter Totals	Apr-97	May-97	76-unf	2nd Quarter Totals	76-lnC	Aug-97	Sep-97	3rd Quarter Totals	Oct-97	Nov-97	Dec-97	4th Quarter Totals

9.2 50.5 36.2 293.9 14.8 13.0 498.0 631.0 Year-to-Date Totals [

a/ In addition to the sulfuric acid quantity listed in this column, occasionally a small amount (approximately 1 gallon per effluent tank) of sulfuric acid is used in Building 891 for effluent pH adjustment.

TABLE 2-3
CONSOLIDATED WATER TREATMENT FACILITY
WASTE GENERATION

		Building 891			T-900A/T-900B	100B	Bldg 891/T-900A/T-900B
	Filter	Neutralized	Spent	Sludge	Spent	Nsed	Personal
74		Regenerant to 374	Media	Production	GAC	Filter Membranes	Protective Equip.
Month rear	(၁၁-gai urum)	(gallons)	(arums)	(၁၁-gai grum)	(bounds)	(၁၁-gal drum)	(၁၁-gai grum) a/
Jan-97	1	4,136	0	0	0	0	-
Feb-97	t	4,737	0	•	0	0	1
Mar-97	1	4,550	0	0	0	0	1
1st Quarter Totals	0	13,423	0	0	0	0	2 drums b/,c/
Apr-97		0	o	0	0	0	
May-97		660'6	0	0	0	0	
79-unf	1	0	0	0	0	0	
2nd Quarter Totals	0	660'6	0	0	0	0	
76-InC	-	0	0	0	0	0	To a
Aug-97	1	0	0	0	0	0	ı
Sep-97	I	0	0	0	0	0	
3rd Quarter Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oct-97	1	0	0	0	0	0	*
76-voN	ı	0	0	0	0		1
Dec-97		0	:	0	0	0	1
4th Quarter Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Year-to-Date Lotals	
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Yes	

a/ PPE is monitored for radiological contaminants, and if determined to be acceptable for unrestricted release, is sent to the Rocky Flats landfill for disposal. Until the acceptance water from an ER Accelerated Action Project in February 1996, no PPE from Building 891 or the T-900A/T-900B trailers had been found to be radiologically contaminated.

PPE is collected from water treatment operations, MDF decontamination operations, etc. and is drummed collectively. b/ PPE is collected from water treatment ספרו שניים, יייבי בבבביים of These drums are filled gradually, and therefore only quarterly totals are reported.

#### 3.0 INFLUENT AND EFFLUENT SAMPLING (April, May, June 1997)

# 3.1 OU1 FRENCH DRAIN SUMP, COLLECTION WELL, AND BUILDING 881 FOOTING DRAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Collection Well water is now collected separately from the French Drain Sump water, and collection and treatment of water from the Building 881 Footing Drain was discontinued in September 1994. Therefore the current French Drain Sump data is representative of only those waters that seep from the groundwater table into the French Drain. For the April, May, June 1997 period, quarterly sampling was performed at the French Drain Sump, the Collection Well, and the Building 881 Footing Drain.

VOCs, Radionuclides, Metals, and Water Quality for the French Drain Sump, the Collection Well, and the Building 881 Footing Drain have been reviewed and compared to the OU1 ARARs. Note that it has historically been assumed that the OU1 ARARs for radionuclides and metals are dissolved values. Those constituents which did exceed OU1 ARARs include the following:

EDENICH DOAIN CHIMD

FRENCH DRAIN SUMP							
Compound	Exceedance Value	Units	OU1 ARAR				
Selenium (dissolved)	50.2	ug/L	10				
Total Dissolved Solids	741	mg/L	400				

#### **COLLECTION WELL**

Compound	Exceedance Va	lue	Units	OU1 ARAR
Tetrachloroethene	84		ug/L	5
Trichloroethene	660		ug/L	5
Selenium	641	E	ug/L	10
TDS	1080		mg/L	400

#### **BUILDING 881 FOOTING DRAIN**

Compound	Exceedance Value	Units	OU1 ARAR
Tetrachloroethene	28	ug/L	5
Total Dissolved Solids	584	mg/L	400

The Building 881 Footing Drain is currently being sampled for both total and dissolved radionuclides and metals (refer to DOE letter ER:SRG:10199, dated September 29, 1994).

#### 3.2 OU2 SURFACE WATER CHARACTERISTICS

Surface water is sampled on a quarterly basis from SW-59, SW-61, and SW-132. Although the Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment authorized the discontinuation of the collection and treatment of SW-61 and SW-132 on April 24, 1994, the two surface water stations continue to be sampled to verify that no increase in contamination is occurring. Collection and treatment for SW-61 and SW-132 was discontinued on May 6, 1994. Presently only SW-59 water is collected and treated. Note that it has historically been assumed that the OU2 ARARs for radionuclides and metals are total values.

The data for OU2 surface water has been reviewed and compared to the relevant ARARs, those constituents which did exceed OU2 ARARs include the following:

SURFACE WATER STATIONS: SW-59, SW-61, and SW-132

Compound	Stations	<b>Exceedance Value</b>	Units	OU2-ARAR
Carbon Tetrachloride	SW-59	58	ug/L	5
Chloroform	SW-59	10	ug/L	1
Chloroform	SW-61	1.1	ug/L	1
Tetrachloroethene	SW-59	22	ug/L	1
Tetrachloroethene	SW-61	3.4	ug/L	1
Trichloroethene	SW-59	24	ug/L	5
Vinyl Chloride	SW-61	3.9	ug/L	2
Compound	Stations	Exceedance Value	Units	OU2-ARAR

Compound	Stations	Exceedance Value	Units	OU2-ARAR
Manganese	SW-61	50.2	ug/L	50
Zinc	SW-59	167	ug/L	50
Zinc	SW-61	72.8	ug/L	50
Zinc	SW-132	112	ug/L	50

#### 3.3 TREATED EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

Treated effluent from the CWTF is stored in one of three Effluent Storage Tanks prior to discharge. An Effluent Storage Tank is sampled once it is full, and the tank is discharged if the data show that ARARs have not been exceeded.

Effluent tank T-206 (containing 124,000 gallons), was discharged to the SID in July 1997, following receipt of sample results that demonstrated the water quality was acceptable for discharge and in compliance with the ARARs. Effluent tank T-205, containing 119,000 gallons, was discharged to the SID in August 1997, following receipt of acceptable sample results.

#### 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Periods of Non-Collection: OU2 SW-59

There were no periods of non-collection at the OU2 SW-59 collection system.

#### 5.0 ANTICIPATED OPERATIONS FOR NEXT QUARTER

Collection and treatment of water from the French Drain Sump will continue as normal. Water from the Collection Well will continue to be collected in the OU1 trailer-mounted container and transported to the CWTF for off-loading and treatment. Purge, incidental, and decontamination pad waters will continue to be accepted and treated.

Collection of SW-59 weir water into T-59 (the double-walled tank located just south of the SW-59 weir box) began on September 30, 1996. This collected water is now periodically transported to the CWTF via tanker truck.

The CWTF will continue to accept and treat waters from ER Accelerated Action Projects. Projects supported during the past quarter include the Mound remediation and the Modular lab excavation. Future support will be provided to the Trench 1 remediation project.

# SECTION B - OU7 PASSIVE SEEP INTERCEPTION AND TREATMENT SYSTEM

#### 6.0 INTRODUCTION, OPERATIONS, AND SAMPLING

The OU7 Passive Seep Interception and Treatment System (PSITS) is designed to collect and treat OU7 seep water and thereby eliminate, to the extent practicable, the discharge of the FO39-listed waste contained in this seep water to the East Landfill Pond. The collection and treatment system is comprised of the following items:

- A seep interception system.
- A settling basin to remove total suspended solids.
- A bag filtration system consisting of two filters operated in parallel (currently 25 micron bags are in use in the system).
- Two 55 gallon drums of granular activated carbon (GAC) are operated in series to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs).

During the third quarter of 1997, changeout of the bag filters was not required.

The existing metal GAC drums were removed from service and replaced with two poly GAC drums. The spent carbon was packaged for disposal and the metal containers were triple rinsed and disposed of per plant procedure.

A GAC outfall sample was taken on June 18, 1997. The effluent showed all Volatile Organic Compounds as nondetect except choloroethane at 19 ug/L and 1.1-dichloroethane at 4.2 ug/L

There were no periods of system bypass recorded.

The effectiveness of GAC drum series operation will continue to monitored. A four month study is currently underway to determine the treatment effectiveness of the system. EPA will be notified immediately in any instance where by-pass continues longer than 72 hours. Periods of bypass less than 72 hours will be documented in this report.

Appendix A

Data Qualifiers and Descriptions

## Selected Laboratory Data Qualifiers and Descriptions

Qualifier	Description
В	< method detection limit but >= instrument detection limit (INORGANIC)
В	Analyte found in blank and sample (ORGANIC)
D	Compound identified using secondary dilution factor (ORGANIC)
Е	Concentration exceeds calibration range of instrument (ORGANIC)
E	Estimated due to interference (INORGANIC)
J	Estimated value, < sample's detection limit
N	Spiked recovery not within control limits (INORGANIC)
S	Determined by MSA (INORGANIC)
Ü	Undetected, analyzed for but not detected
W	Post-digest sample outside of control limit (INORGANIC)
	Selected Data Validation Qualifiers and Descriptions
Qualifier	Description
A	Data is acceptable, with qualifications
JA	Estimated, acceptable
R	Data is rejected
V	Data is valid
Y	Analytical results in validation process
Z	Validation was not requested or performed